REMARKS

Applicant submits this Response in reply to the Final Official Action dated August 12, 2008. Applicant believes that the Response is fully responsive to the Final Official Action for at least the reasons set forth herein.

In the Final Official Action, claims 1, 4, and 6-10 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) as being anticipated by Pucci, U.S. Patent No. 7,064,663.

Applicant respectfully disagrees with the rejection and traverses with at least the following analysis.

Applicant submits that Pucci fails to teach "a security system with an object locator feature" and that the user interface device, the transmitter and the control are integrated in a security system keypad, as recited in independent claim 1.

Notably, Pucci teaches a radio frequency object locator system 10 that includes a portable finder 12 and a plurality of identification tags 14. The finder includes a microprocessor 16 with a memory, a radio frequency (RF) transmitter 20, a receiver 22, an antenna 24, and an LCD screen 26. Furthermore, the reference describes multiple uses for the finder. For example, the object locator system 10 can be used in business settings, such as in offices and medical practices to locate files, in libraries to locate improperly filed books, in car dealerships and rental establishments, car fleet establishments such as police and government agency offices to locate keys for particular vehicles, in areas such as law enforcement facilities to track confiscated contraband and prisoners' personal possessions, by retailers, in laboratories, schools, universities and in many other establishments. *See* Col. 10, lines 40-48.

However, a use in areas such as law enforcement facilities to track confiscated contraband and prisoners' personal possessions does not make the general purpose finder "a security system." In fact, the Examiner appears to recognize the deficiency. The Official Action states "Pucci may not disclose a security system as defined in the applicant's specification." *See* paragraph 4.

Additionally, the finder is not a security system keypad, as claimed. The instant specification states that signals received from a peripheral user interface device 140, e.g., including a keypad and display, may arm and disarm the system, as well as trip an alarm via a panic button feature. The user interface device 140 is a primary interface between the human user and the security system 100. The user interface device 140 can be provided as a wireless device to allow it to be permanently installed in the home without running wire, such as by affixing it to a wall. Or, the user interface device 140 may be a portable unit that can be placed on a table, for instance. Additionally, the user interface device 140 may be integrated into the control panel 110.

Therefore, Applicant submits that claim 1 is patentable over the cited reference; the reference does not teach or suggest each and every limitation of the claim. Claims 4 and 6-10 are patentable over Pucci based at least upon the above-identified analysis and in view of their dependency, whether directly or indirectly, from claim 1.

Claims 1-4, and 6-27 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Pucci in view of Wesby, or Stilp, U.S. Patent 7,019,639 (hereinafter "Stilp 639") and Stilp, U.S. Patent No. 7,053,764 (hereinafter "Stilp 764").

Applicant respectfully disagrees with the rejection and traverses with at least the following analysis.

The cited combined does not teach "a security system with an object locator feature" and that the user interface device, the transmitter and control are integrated in a security system keypad, as recited in each of the independent claims.

Notably, as set forth above, Pucci fails to teach these limitations. Wesby, Stilp 639 and Stilp 764 fail to cure the above-identified deficiencies. *See supra* for discussion of Pucci.

The Examiner asserts that Stilp 639 discloses a reader that can be wired to an existing control panel and have a control function. Therefore, the Examiner concludes that the reader is part of the control panel.

Applicant respectfully disagrees with the conclusion. Both Stilp 639 and Stilp 764 teach dedicated RF readers, e.g., 200, separate from the keypad and control panel.

Stilp 639, at Fig. 3, clearly depicts a separate RFID Reader 200 and Keypad 500. *See also* Fig. 5B.

The keypad 500 can communicate with the RFID Reader 200. The RFID Readers include certain control functions. Fig. 9 illustrates an example of the RFID Reader. The reader includes RF interface, power supply, memory and a processor. The reader does not include a user interface. The Stilp 639 reference states that a keypad may be added to provide a method for user interface.

Stilp 764 also teaches a separate RFID Reader 200. In general each RFID Reader is responsive to one RFID transponder in a room associated with the RFID reader. The keypad 320

acts as a user interface device for the user to input commands or data. Stilp 764 also discloses an integrated controller and keypad.

In each embodiment of both Stilp 639 and Stilp 764 a dedicated RF reader is used. This requires additional components not used in a standard security system.

In stark contrast, the claimed invention incorporates the locator feature into an existing **security system** without a need for the RF reader. The advantage of the present invention is that the locator feature uses existing wireless communication components and existing transmitting and receiving protocols of the control panel and/or user interface device of the security system. In the claimed invention, the only additional items needed are the tags.

Since, Stilp teaches using the RF readers, there is no suggestion to incorporate the claimed control, transmitter and user input, into a security system keypad.

While Stilp 639 states that the RF reader can be wired to an existing control panel, Applicant submits that this does not suggest that the reader is a part of the control panel. This simply suggests that the prior art is using the existing power lines to power the RF reader "a significant cost advantage is obtained by allowing the RFID readers to 'piggyback' on the standard AC power lines already in the building." Col. 5, lines 48-51.

This piggybacking can hardly be considered "part of the control panel." In both Stilp systems, the RF readers are intended to be **separate devices placed near RF transponders to receive signals to power the transponder.**

Additionally, Wesby does not suggest a keypad having the claimed features. Notably, Wesby does not suggest using a "security system keypad" or a "control panel" as the wireless module, i.e., user interface or control. As discussed above, Pucci also fails to disclose a security

system keypad. Therefore, none of the references teach the claimed security system keypad with a user interface device, a transmitter and control.

Furthermore, there is no suggestion to generate a wireless enable signal at the user interface, transmit the wireless enable signal to a **security system control panel**, and transmit a wireless activation signal from the **security system control panel**, as recited in claims 11 and 16.

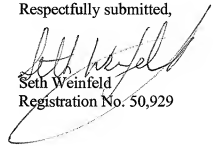
At best, the Stilp references teach sending a wireless enable signal to the RF reader. Both Stilp references describe a RF reader as a separate device from a control panel. Therefore, the references do not teach that security system keypad includes user interface device, a memory and first control section and that a security system control panel includes a second control section and a transmitter, as recited in claim 25. The RF reader is neither the user interface device nor a security system control panel. Accordingly, the cited combination fails to teach, suggest or render obvious all of the limitations of independent claims 1, 11, 16, 22 and 25.

Applicant further submits that claims 2-4, 6-10, 12-15, 17-21, 23, 24, 26 and 27 are patentable over the cited combination based at least upon the above-identified analysis and in view of their dependency, whether directly or indirectly, from independent claims 1, 11, 16, 22 and 25, respectively.

For all the foregoing reasons, Applicant respectfully requests the Examiner to withdraw the rejection of claims 1, 4, and 6-10 pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 102(e). Applicant respectfully requests the Examiner to withdraw the rejection of claims 1-4, and 6-27 pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 103(a).

In conclusion, the Applicant believes that the above-identified application is in condition for allowance and henceforth respectfully solicits the Examiner to allow the application. If the Examiner believes a telephone conference might expedite the allowance of this application, the Applicant respectfully requests that the Examiner call the undersigned, Applicant's attorney, at the following telephone number: (516) 742-4343.

Respectfully submitted,



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